

***Pseudanapis burra* n sp. Figs. 82–87.**

MALE Measurements: Carapace—Length, 0.67, width, 0.54, height, 0.50. Abdomen—Length, 1.21, width, 0.62

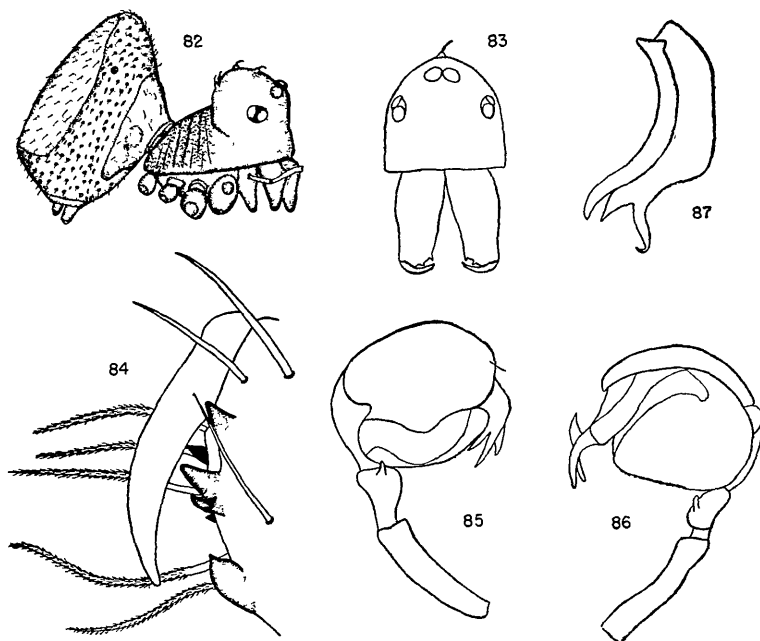
	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
Leg 1	0.84	0.26	0.74	0.26	0.53	2.63
Leg 2	0.58	0.26	0.53	0.16	0.47	2.00
Leg 3	0.37	0.16	0.26	0.16	0.37	1.32
Leg 4	0.58	0.21	0.42	0.17	0.42	1.80

Colour Carapace and scutes deep reddish-brown, abdomen grey. Legs paler brown.
Carapace (Fig. 82) Head region higher, evenly rounded with a few setose postules, but otherwise smooth. Thorax granulate with shallow median depression.

Eyes (Fig. 83). Six, placed in three contiguous pairs. From in front the posterior row appears strongly procurved, from above it appears slightly procurved. Ratio of ALE:PME = 10.9:10. The lateral eyes are situated on a definite lobe. PME separated from the PLE by 14/10 and from the ALE by 12/10 of the diameter of a PME. Clypeus vertical, height equal to three times the diameter of an ALE.

Chelicerae (Fig. 84) Vertical with slight proximo-ventral swellings. Retromargin with three teeth of which the median is bifid, promargin with a median group of three smaller teeth, fused at the base. There is a row of five setose hairs above the promargin.

Sternum Convex, granulate, almost oval in outline, separating coxae IV by a distance equal to twice their width. Maxillae transverse, twice as long as wide. Labium fused to



TEXT-FIG. 15.—Figs. 82–87—*Pseudanapis burra* n sp. Fig. 82—Side view of male. Fig. 83—Front view of carapace and chelicerae showing eyes. Fig. 84—Chelicera of male. Fig. 85—Retrolateral surface of male palp. Fig. 86—Prolateral surface of male palp. Fig. 87—Male bulb processes from above.

sternum, twice as wide as long. The sternum is joined with the carapace by strips between the coxae of the legs and a strip passes anteriorly between the chelicerae and maxillae.

Palp (Figs 85, 86). Patella with a small sharp process on the distal retrolateral surface. Bulb large, simple with two distal processes, one (embolus?) simple and the other (conductor?) distally bifid.

Legs 1 2 4 3. Relatively stout. Femora of legs, 1 and 2 with pustules along the ventral surface. There is a row of short, stout spines along the entire proventral surface of the metatarsus and tarsus and two on the proventral surface of the tibia. Legs 1-3 with three trichobothria.

FEMALE Measurements. Carapace—Length, 0.71, width, 0.58, height, 0.51. Abdomen—Length, 1.12, width, 0.76.

	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
Leg 1	0.69	0.23	0.67	0.23	0.50	2.32
Leg 2	0.56	0.18	0.51	0.18	0.48	1.91
Leg 3	0.40	0.13	0.31	0.14	0.39	1.37
Leg 4	0.50	0.16	0.42	0.16	0.42	1.66

Similar to male in general structure. Abdomen lacking a dorsal plate, greyish with irregular cream patches down the dorsal surface.

TYPES. Holotype male, Queensland, Binna Burra, Lamington Plateau ex leaf-mould, rain forest, August 28, T. E. Woodward, allotype female, same locality, September 7, 1952, paratype female, Ballungui Track, near Binna Burra, ex leaf-mould, October 30, 1955, T. E. Woodward. (Holotype and allotype in Queensland Museum, paratype Otago Museum.)

Pseudanapis octocula n. sp. (Figs 88-91)

MALE Measurements. Carapace—Length 0.58, width, 0.46, height, 0.44. Abdomen—Length, 1.21, width, 0.84.

	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
Leg 1	1.00	0.21	1.00	0.31	0.69	3.21
Leg 2	0.63	0.15	0.58	0.26	0.47	2.09
Leg 3	0.41	0.13	0.26	0.16	0.37	1.33
Leg 4	0.53	0.16	0.42	0.19	0.37	1.67

Colour. Cephalothorax, legs and abdominal scutes reddish brown. Soft portion of abdomen creamy grey.

Carapace (Fig. 88). Head region high and smooth. When viewed from the side the dorsal surface somewhat flattened but sloping steeply posteriorly to the thoracic groove, which is deep in the middle line but shallow laterally. Thoracic region granulate, with a shallow median depression.

Eyes. Eight. From in front the anterior row is strongly procurved. Ratio of AME:ALE:PME:PLE = 2.6:6.6. The AME are separated from each other and from the PME by a distance equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the diameter of an AME. The distance between the AME and ALE is equal to $\frac{5}{2}$ of the diameter of an AME. The PME are separated from each other by a distance equal to and from the PLE by $\frac{7}{4}$ of the diameter of an AME. Laterals contiguous.

Chelicerae (Fig. 90). Relatively long, vertical, slightly bowed when viewed from in front with three small contiguous teeth on mid promargin and three stronger, widely separate teeth on retromargin.

Sternum. Convex, granulate, almost oval in outline, slightly longer than wide. Coxae 4 separated by twice their width. Maxillae transverse, twice as long as wide. Labium fused.

Legs 1 2 4 3. Slender, clothed with small hairs, spines lacking. Legs 1-3 with three (2.1) trichobothria on tibia, one on metatarsus. Leg 4 with four (1.2.1) trichobothria on tibia and none on metatarsus. Three smooth claws, with false claws on legs 3 and 4. Tarsal drum proximal.

Palp (Fig. 91). Processes lacking. Bulb simple, embolus as broad plate over distal surface, narrowing to a sharp point on the retrolateral surface. Abdomen ovoid, spinnerets ventral, rising well above carapace. Dorsal and ventral plates both well developed. Ventral scute